

GARMENT STRIKE IS PRACTICALLY OVER; MEN WIN

Get 5 Per Cent Raise, 49-Hour Week and Standard Rate.

50,000 AT WORK
WITHIN FEW DAYS

Waive Demand for Impartial
Delegate to Aid in Fix-
ing Prices.

The twelve-week-old garment strike came to an end yesterday.

While all details of the settlement have not yet been worked out, the agreements already reached and the temper of both employers and employees left little opportunity for further serious disagreement. This much was shown by a statement issued by workers and employers' representatives at the close of yesterday's session.

The statement explained that certain matters had not yet been reached by those taking part in the conference, but that these would be taken up Monday at another full conference. At this meeting, it was explained, it was expected to complete the agreement.

The prospective settlement between the strikers and manufacturers was reached after nine attempts, through the Mayor, conciliation committees and members of the American Federation of Labor, had nearly 50,000 strikers had been suffering from starvation while the

heads of both factions wrangled over principles. The news that the strike had been settled, that they would return to work within a few days, swept the east side yesterday and brought forth the wildest enthusiasm from the strikers.

Many major concessions were granted the strikers. Louis F. Levy, attorney for the manufacturers' association, declared late yesterday afternoon that every important question had been settled. It was learned that the workers will receive, according to the new agreement to be drawn up and ratified by the strikers, a 5 per cent wage increase, the forty-nine hour week, the preferential union shop and a standard price rate for garments. For this last concession the strikers waived their demand for an impartial delegate to be present when the price of each garment is fixed. It was said that demand broke up the conference last Tuesday.

Sweatshop Question Settled.

Another difficulty which was settled was the status of the sub-contractor, or the sweatshop system. The system was one which caused friction whenever it came up in union circles. The manufacturers agreed yesterday to register the sub-contractors. The manufacturers will also keep the union informed as to the status of and general conditions surrounding the sub-contractor. The question regarding the sub-manufacturers was also settled in favor of the union, it was reported, and holiday arrangements for workers, not an unimportant item in the demands of the strikers, were arranged for.

The first intimation that the strike was settled was made public in the East Side shortly before midnight. For weeks the strikers had been praying for a cessation of hostilities. Their children were crying for bread. Most of them were unable to pay their rent. When the announcement came yesterday that peace had at last been secured in the garment trades there was such joy as the East Side has seldom seen before. Great crowds gathered in front of the newspaper offices on East Broadway, opposite Seward Park, and cheered as the results of the conference were marked down on the bulletin boards.

Fourteen members of the association conferred with an equal number of strike leaders. The union was headed by Benjamin Schlesinger and the association by E. J. Wile, its president. According to Mr. Schlesinger, the agreement will have to be submitted to the strikers; if it is ratified by them it will go into instant effect.

The strike has lasted more than twelve weeks. In effect it was really a lockout on the part of the employers, for the workers found themselves shut

out of their shops in April. They had intended going on strike, but not before July, the month of preparation among manufacturers of cloaks and suits for the fall trade.

Since the hostilities began the strikers suffered greatly. Most of the men and women earned only small pay during the time of employment. Few of them had been able to save. As a result, the misery among the affected persons in the East Side attracted the attention of several philanthropists and persons of influence. The Citizens' Committee was started to alleviate the sufferings of the half-starved strikers. Single persons were permitted \$2 a week and heads of families \$3. To raise the \$3,000 minimum necessary to the United Hebrew Trades cooperated with the Citizens' Committee. Even then the situation was daily growing more serious.

While the workers were attempting to meet the difficult situation the employers and the union heads were negotiating. Mayor Mitchell attempted to intercede, but the manufacturers' association decided not to become a party to the conference that had been suggested. Meantime, the manufacturers were condemning the union. They even threatened to withdraw their shops from the city.

Samuel Gompers was chosen to preside at a conference of the two factions recently. The employers and union heads had already met for several days, without any success. Mr. Gompers also failed to bring about a reconciliation, and it was reported at that time that the main difficulty was the preferential shop.

First Signs of Peace.

When Mr. Gompers left the union heads insisted on a board of arbitration. A letter from ex-Ambassador Morgenthau to President Wilson resulted in the Chief Executive submitting to Secretary of Labor Wilson the problem presented by the strike. On receipt of information that Federal intervention was planned, E. J. Wile, president of the Manufacturers' Association, and Benjamin Schlesinger, through their counsel, suggested another conference. This conference was held Thursday, but resulted in disagreement over the price expert, or system of base rates.

Another conference on Friday also resulted in disagreement, but an attempt was being made, it was noticeable, to hurry up the settlement of difficulties.

When the two factions met in conference yesterday morning they agreed on practically few points. They were still at odds over the outside shop, the increase in wages and hours, among other difficulties.

SPANELL TAKEN TO EL PASO JAIL

Slayer of Wife and Army
Officer in Prison That
Held Huerta.

REMOVAL CAUSED
BY LYNCHING THREAT

Mrs. Butler Defends Honor of
Her Husband and Mrs.
Spannell.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., July 22.—In the county jail in which the late General Huerta, of Mexico, was a prisoner, Harry C. Spannell, accused of killing his wife and Lieutenant Colonel M. C. Butler of the 6th Cavalry at Alpine Thursday night, maintained a sullen silence to-day regarding the tragedy. The only sign of emotion shown by Spannell was when he asked that his five-year-old daughter be brought to him. When told the child was with her grandparents in Alpine Spannell covered his face with his hands.

When Spannell was brought here from Valentine, Tex., after midnight this morning he appeared to be bordering on collapse. To-night he had regained his composure and was in an attitude of defiance.

It was learned to-day that Spannell was hurried away from Alpine because of the intense feeling shown by the people of the town. It is said there were threats of lynching, and he was taken in an automobile to Valentine and from there brought to El Paso. It was not until this afternoon that Alpine residents learned he was in El Paso.

The funeral of Mrs. Spannell was held in Alpine at 9:30 o'clock this morning and was largely attended. The casket was covered by great quantities of flowers sent by the townspeople. The body of Colonel Butler will be taken by his wife to Washington for burial in Arlington Cemetery.

Mrs. Butler's parting words to friends as her train was leaving, were: "Neither my husband nor Mrs. Spannell was in the least to blame."

Spannell to-night had made no effort to secure counsel and no one had volunteered to help him do so.

In Alpine and El Paso friends of Mrs. Spannell and Colonel Butler believed there was no reason for Spannell's act. It is thought the man became insane through jealousy. Unless Spannell requests an earlier hearing, his examining trial will not be held until next Wednesday. It may be necessary to have a strong guard at the hearing, as it is said there is a strong feeling against him in Alpine.

Col. Butler Innocent
of Wrong, Army Report

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, July 22.—War Department officials and army officers generally were much relieved to-day by the report from Colonel J. E. Murchett, commanding officer at Alpine, Tex., regarding the killing of Lieutenant Colonel Matthew C. Butler, jr., by Henry J. Spannell.

Colonel Butler was lured to his death, the official report says, in what "appears like a cold-blooded, premeditated murder, committed by a man crazed with jealousy."

"Colonel and Mrs. Butler lived at the Holland House here," Colonel Murchett reports, "and both associated freely with Mr. and Mrs. Spannell, proprietors

of the hotel. Both couples took frequent drives in the automobile of the Spannells in the evening. Mr. Spannell seems to have been of extremely jealous disposition. It is stated that he had frequent disagreements with his wife, who was a great beauty."

"The general opinion here is that Mrs. Spannell has never given her husband any just cause for his jealousy, and the unanimous opinion is that Colonel Butler was absolutely innocent of any wrong. Whatever the cause, it appears like a cold-blooded, premeditated murder, committed by a man crazed with jealousy."

Mrs. M. C. Butler, with Colonel Butler's body, will reach Washington Monday morning at 7:30 a. m. The burial will be in Arlington Cemetery.

Transatlantic Flying Ship To Be
Built There.

General aviation headquarters on the largest field in the country soon will be established near Amityville, L. I., according to officials of the American Aircraft Company. The land includes about 400 acres, with a half mile of waterfront on the Great South Bay.

Work will be started to-morrow to make this the aviation headquarters of the United States, with accommodations for three flying schools and an official course for public meets.

The first trans-Atlantic flying ship will be built on the grounds. Frank Dupree, who will pilot the machine on its first attempt to cross the ocean, says that the monster airship probably will be completed in October.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Will Close Out Monday

Women's Low Shoes

Pumps and Colonial Ties

3.00

Heretofore \$6.00 to \$8.50

All this season's styles of imported kidskin, also patent or dull leather, mostly hand-turned soles.

July and August Closed All Day Saturdays.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Semi-Annual Sale—MONDAY

Misses', Girls', Boys' and Children's Apparel

During This Sale No Goods Sent on Approval

Misses' Summer Dresses Of striped or figured voile; also a number of linen dresses. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore \$9.75 to \$14.50 5.00	Misses' Silk Dresses Of taffeta silk, novelty striped silks; also a number of foulards. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore \$18.50 to \$29.50 10.00
Misses' Summer Dresses Of figured, flowered or striped French voile; late summer models. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore \$14.50 to \$18.50 9.75	Misses' Silk Dresses Late summer models of French taffeta, silk or taffeta combined with Georgette. 14 to 20 years. Heretofore \$29.50 to \$39.50 18.50
Girls' Summer Dresses Of Ramie linen, gingham, chambray. A number of white dresses. 6 to 14 years. 1.75 Heretofore \$3.75 to \$6.95	Girls' Summer Dresses Of French linen, gingham, flowered voile or chambray, and a number of white voile dresses. 6 to 14 years. 3.75 Heretofore \$6.95 to \$9.75

Semi-Annual Sale of Boys' Clothing

Boys' Washable Suits Middy, belted middie, Tommy Tucker or bench models of chambray, galatea or poplin, in white or colors. 2 to 10 years. Heretofore \$1.95 to \$3.75 1.45	Boys' Washable Norfolk Suits Of "Kool Cloth," Florida cloth or imported linen, in gray, tan or heather mixtures. 7 to 16 years. Heretofore \$5.00 2.75
Boys' Wool Norfolk Suits Of all wool homespun, cheviot or tweed, in desirable colorings. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore \$8.75 5.00	Boys' Hand-Tailored Suits Extra Knickerbockers; of imported homespun or cassimere. 7 to 18 years. Heretofore \$10.00 to \$12.50 7.50

Sale of Boys' and Youths' Furnishings

Boys' Madras Negligee Blouses Striped madras, attached or separate collars to match. 4 to 10 years. Heretofore 95c. and \$1.25 .65	Youths' Madras Negligee Shirts Novelty striped madras, collar attached or detached. 12 to 14 neck. Heretofore 95c. and \$1.25 .78
Boys' Middy Blouses Of white mercerized poplin or galatea, sport collar, short sleeves. 4 to 10 years. Heretofore \$1.65 .95	Youths' Silk Mixture Shirts Of imported fabrics, separate collar to match, French cuffs. 12½ to 14 neck. Heretofore \$2.45 1.50

Girls', Boys' and Children's Hosiery

Broad or Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose Black or white, broad ribbed; also black, white or tan, fine ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10. 6 Pair for 1.65 Heretofore .35 .28	Children's White or Black Socks Plain white or black lisle thread socks, double heels and toes. Sizes 6 to 9½. Heretofore .25 .95
Fine Ribbed Cotton Hose Black, white or tan; also black corduroy ribbed. Sizes 6 to 10. Heretofore .25 1.00	Fancy Lisle Thread Socks White lisle thread socks with fancy colored tops. Sizes 5 to 9½. Heretofore .25 1.15

Small Children's Dresses

Sizes 2 to 6 Years

Children's Summer Dresses Of colored chambray, white madras or batiste. Heretofore \$1.95 to \$2.95 .95	Hand-Smocked Dresses Of fine white batiste or colored chambray. Heretofore \$3.75 to \$5.95 1.85
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85 Small Children's Coats

Silk Lined—2 to 6 Years

Of navy serge or black-and-white checks, also a limited number of taffeta silk coats.

3.50
Heretofore \$6.95 to \$12.75

Boys' and Girls' Underwear

Summer Underwear

Girls' Ribbed Cotton Combinations Of fine ribbed cotton, low neck, no sleeves, knee length. 8 to 16 years. Heretofore 50c .35	Boys' Shirts and Drawers Athletic style, of cross bar dimity. 8 to 16 years. Heretofore 50c .25
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Misses' Pumps and Oxfords

Sport Oxfords and Low Heel Pumps

Sport Oxfords of white nubuck trimmed with leather. Pumps of black-and-white, tan-and-white or champagne kidskin.

2.95
Heretofore \$4.50 to \$5.50

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second Street

Bet. 5th and 6th Avenues, New York

West Forty-third Street

A Sale of Women's Silk Gloves

FOR MONDAY, ON THE MAIN FLOOR WILL COMPRISE:

16 button length, mousquetaire style, of a very serviceable quality; white only; regular value \$1.00, **Specially priced at 75c**

BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 31st.

Annual August Sale of High Grade Furniture

At 10 to 50% Reductions

This will include the entire stock of Living Room, Library, Chamber and Novelty Furniture.

Advance Selections may be made at sale prices

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week and will be held for later delivery, if desired.

Smart Woolen Bathing Dresses

WILL BE OFFERED MONDAY, ON THE SECOND FLOOR IN

extremely attractive styles, with novelty belt and tie effects; made up in plain or striped models.

Very special at \$5.95

Final Clearance Offerings, Monday, in

Summer Silks ON THE MAIN FLOOR Dress, Waist and Skirt Patterns consisting of chiffon taffetas, messalines, crepe de Chine, habutais, Japanese silks, fleur de soie, satin charmeuse, printed foulards and chiffons, shantung, washable shirtings, striped and checked taffetas, Formerly 68c to \$3.75 yd. at 45c, 78c to 1.95	Cotton Dress Fabrics ON THE MAIN FLOOR Attractive Printed Voiles, 38 ins. wide; and assortment of desirable designs on white and colored grounds, at 15c Imported Dress Linens 45 inches wide; in this season's popular colorings, at 42c Also Semi-Made Skirts of piques, gabardines, corduroys and linens; also olive drab khaki in the new military model, at \$1.95, 2.50 & 3.25	Dress Fabrics ON THE MAIN FLOOR Suit, Coat and Skirt Lengths comprising serges, gabardines, poplins, failles, etamines, voiles, crepes, covert and jersey cloths, velour de laine, shepherd checks, stripes, cheviots, homespuns, tweeds, mixtures, Palm Beach and Silverbloom suitings, At the low prices of 45c, 68c to 1.25 yd.
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